

The Hartford

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL

VOL. XXV.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY

NEW ERA OPENS IN POST SERVICE

Parcels Delivery in Effect
Now.

Special Stamp Carries The Food
Products As Fast As
Regular Mail.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Beginning tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock the new parcels post law goes into effect. According to the recently published regulations governing this law, any inhabitant of the United States may then send through the mail merchandise of certain descriptions providing it does not weigh more than eleven pounds and not more than three feet wide nor more than six feet in length.

These regulations, however, prohibit the mailing of live snakes and birds, intoxicants, pistols and inflammable material. On the other hand, the shipper is allowed to mail butter, lard, fish, fresh meat, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, berries and similar articles. Fresh meats, however, may be transported only fifty miles, and if for any reason the parcels post is unable to deliver this or other perishable matter, they can be turned over to charity organizations. Provision is made for insuring and they can also be registered.

One point has been particularly emphasized, and that is that all packages will have to be taken to the postoffice by the sender. This means that none of the numbered drug stores substations will be allowed to accept this class of mail, though it may be deposited at any of the larger postoffice stations.

The delivery of the packages will be made with the same regularity that is now made in distributing the mail.

These deliveries will be made by wagon under a fifteen-day contract with those who are now carrying the local mails in each city. At the end of the fifteen-day probation the Government will make the contracts permanent.

Another interesting feature of the new department in mail delivery is the institution of the zone system through which the Government will fix the charges to be made on packages. In formulating this system the Government has used the circle within circle plan adopted by some European countries.

In all there are eight of these zones each defining a territory and fixing charges to be made upon parcels. The center of these zones circles to all intents and purposes is any postoffice in any town of the United States where the shipper may happen to reside. The zones have been also divided into units or sections in which towns and cities are situated.

For instance the parcels post map, with its numbered units printed on it, will show that New York City is in unit 17, which of course is the first zone. The limits of this zone are fifty miles. The second zone will be still greater and the third one will take in Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands.

The first zone makes its own first step. It has been necessary for the Postoffice Department to print separate maps of all sections of the United States.

An explanation of how this system works, New York has been taken as an example. Suppose, therefore, that a shipper in New York wishes to send a package to Buffalo which is approximately in unit 1162. He would take it to the postoffice and the postoffice clerk would place it on a pair of newly patented scales, 20,000 or which have been manufactured and delivered to the various city postoffices throughout the United States. By turning a ratchet in these scales the clerk will designate the rate to which the package is consigned. When the weight is registered the charge will also be shown.

The first zone of fifty miles includes what is called a local zone. The maximum charge for the local zone is five cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound. After the first zone is a graduated increase, the second zone having a radius of 150 miles, the third 300 miles and so forth until the eighth zone, which includes every town within 1,800 miles away.

A decision has been made for the parcels post to weigh four ounces or less. The present system of fourth class mail, however, will be a flat rate of one cent per pound. If a package weighs

over four ounces, it will be charged the pound rate.

Every clerk and every postmaster handling the parcels post will have a map and a "guidebook" holding the key to the numbered units in the map. The Postoffice Department has also issued a guidebook and map that can be purchased for seventy-five cents.

A special series of stamps has been engraved, and will be used exclusively on this class of mail matter. These stamps will be obtainable on January 1 at any postoffice station.

Perhaps the greatest benefit of the parcels post will be to the farmer who desires to sell his goods direct to the consumer. A postal card peddling a dozen eggs mailed one day will bring the eggs to hand on the following afternoon.

Green River Association Sells Tobacco.

Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 28.—The Board of Control of the Green River Tobacco Growers' Association will meet Tuesday to consider bids for the 1912 crop of tobacco, as the poolers have by a vote of 1,413 for and 292 against, given them authority to sell the crop for prices ranging from \$9 to \$5.

The voting has lasted several days, and the question has aroused more feeling than any previous question that has been considered by the poolers of this section of the State.

Already several buyers have put in bids for large quantities of the year's crop.

POSTMASTER THOMAS HAS SEVERE FIRE

Lost All of His Household Property While at Church at Narrows.

Mr. H. Thomas, Narrows, this county, lost his residence and all its contents by fire last Monday night about 7 o'clock. Mr. Thomas and family were at church at the time. Loss on residence from \$300 to \$400. Contents about the same amount.

Mr. Thomas, who is postmaster, had, as was his custom, taken all the stamps and most of the postoffice supplies to his residence and all were destroyed. The loss in ordinary postage stamps could not be accurately known, as Mr. Thomas had not been able to take stock since the fire, but said that he thought the loss on this item would be between three and four hundred dollars. He also lost about seventy dollars in new parcels post stamps just recently secured, besides several money order blanks and other postoffice supplies.

It is not thought, however, that Mr. Thomas will have to bear this loss, as the post-office inspector had sanctioned the taking of the supplies to his residence each night.

Mrs. Lucy Hirsch's residence adjoining was destroyed, but contents saved, but considerably damaged. Her loss is estimated at \$350.

The residence occupied by Mr. Thomas was owned by Mrs. Ida Renfrow. There was no insurance on either house or contents. Origin of fire unknown.

Among the Lodges

The following officers were elected by Acme Lodge No. 339, I. O. O. F. of Hartford at its regular meeting last Friday night: C. M. Barnett, Noble Grand; W. E. Ellis, Vice Grand; Dr. A. B. Riley, Treas.; Prof. W. R. Helms, Secretary.

Lough River Lodge No. 110 Knights of Pythias held an interesting meeting Tuesday night, and on Tuesday night January 7 three candidates will be initiated into the rank of Page. A full attendance of the membership is expected at that meeting.

Centertown Lodge of Oddfellows held a celebration at that place Wednesday afternoon, and concluded the exercises with initiation with a splendid banquet given by the ladies auxiliary, the Rebekahs.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. & A. M. held the following officers at their annual meeting last Friday to serve during the year 1913, viz: M. L. Heavrin, W. M.; W. H. Barnes, S. W.; Jno. B. Wilson, J. W.; J. H. Patton, Treas.; Owen Hunter, Sec'y; James Nance, S. D.; Will Rhoads, J. D.; Albert Rial, Tiler; C. M. Barnett and A. C. Yelzer, Stewards; E. P. Moore, Acting Master; and the Board of Control.

COUNTY UNION

A. S. O.

Re-affirm Intent
Standing Together

Strong Resolution
Officers
Elect

The Ohio Council of El met at the Hartford, December 28, called to order by Tichenor as Chaplain.

The committee on Resolutions and Joe Tichenor, Resolutions, Ian, Will Wheeler.

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election of officers for

On motion President

was unanimously re-elec

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Chaplain.

On motion the Board of

sisting of the following, v

ed: T. H. Balmain, E. C. C

Coil, Shelby Rock, S. A. B

On motion Alvin Ross

as Sentinel with L. F. B

Doorkeeper.

The meeting then adjourn

January 31st.

L. B. TICHENOR

HENRY M. PIRTLE, Sec'y.

The Trials of a Trav

"I am a traveling salesman

E. E. Youngs, E. Berkshire,

was often troubled with

and indigestion till I began

King's New Life Pills, which

found an excellent remedy

stomach, liver or kidney trou

are unequalled. Only 25 cents

druggists.

opened; but that he regarded the move as an entirely non-partisan one.

Persons troubled with partial paralysis are often very much benefited by massaging the affected parts thoroughly when applying Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment also relieves rheumatic pains. For sale by all dealers.

Farms for Sale.

Improved and unimproved farms for sale. Call on or address.

ELI WESLEY,
R 3, Hartford, Ky.

If your children are subject to attacks of croup, watch for the first symptom, hoarseness. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and the attack may be warded off. For sale by all dealers.

PROPER DEALING OF JUSTICE

Judge's Stern Rebuke of Would-Be Briber Accompanied With Appropriate Reduction of "Sock."

The justice of the peace was in a marked state of ignorance. He was approached by a man desiring a divorce, and he did not know what to do. Calling a friend to his side, he whispered:

"What's the law on this point?"
"You can't do it," was the reply.
"It's out of your jurisdiction."

The husband, observing the consultation, and feeling keenly his desire to escape from the matrimonial woe, explained:

"I'm willin' to pay well; got the money right here in my sock."

At this juncture the justice assumed his gravest judicial air. Obviously he was deeply pained. Never before in all his life had he been so bowed down by grief.

"You knew before you came here," he said sadly, "that it wasn't for me to separate husband and wife, and yet you not only take up the valuable time of this court by talking, but you actually propose to bribe me with money. Now, how much have you got in that sock?"

"About \$6.50, your honor."
"Is that so? Then I fine you \$5 for bribery and \$1.50 for taking up my time with a case out of my jurisdiction; and may the Lord have mercy on your soul!"—Popular Magazine.

HAD IT PROPERLY NAMED

English Sailor May Have Forgotten Politeness, but He Had Appropriately Designated Dish.

A certain London clergyman who had been traveling in Greece found himself compelled to stay the night at a monastery at Mount Athos. The welcome was warm, but the food execrable, in particular the soup, which the guest could hardly force himself to swallow. Being a classical scholar, his knowledge of ancient Greek helped him to some understanding of the monks, who spoke the widely different modern tongue, and he was astonished to hear that the unpalatable soup was an English dish.

"English!" cried one of the monks, adding that an English sailor had been there not long before and recognized it.

"What did he call it?" asked the clergyman.

The monk had to think for a moment before he could recollect the strange English name of that soup. Ah! he had it. It was "bees'ly muck!"

Mechanical Horse.

A real "mechanical horse" is being experimented with abroad. It is a "tractor" that is easily hitched to any horse-drawn vehicle, just as a team of horses may be, and combines all the advantages of the horse with those of the auto truck at an exceedingly low price. The outfit comprises a steel bar and coupler and sprocket wheels designed to be attached to the wheels and tongue of the wagon. There is only one wheel on the "horse" and that is at the front, the most of the support for the tractor depending upon the front wagon wheels by which it is driven. The engine, mounted under the front hood as in an automobile, is of 40 or 50 horse power and drives the wagon at a speed of from 8 to 30 miles an hour, the latter speed only being used when it is designed for fire engine service. The front wheel is used to steer by and it allows a turn being made at an angle of 85 degrees, thus giving remarkable turning ability in narrow streets. One of the greatest advantages of the "mechanical horse" is the fact that it may be kept constantly at work while unloading or loading is going on.

Cement Gun.

There is a cement gun which is used to apply a mortar covering to structural steel work. A mixture of dry sand and cement is shot from a nozzle by compressed air. A second hose delivers to the same nozzle a supply of water under pressure, and the mixture of sand, cement and water is shot out with a velocity of about 350 feet a second. The nozzle is arranged to produce a thorough wetting of the material. As the mixture strikes the surface to be covered, the coarse sand grains rebound until the fine cement mortar, which adheres immediately, has formed a plastic base in which the coarse particles become imbedded. A covering of any required thickness is then rapidly built up.

One of these guns has been used on the Panama canal in covering the sides of the Culebra cut with cement, to prevent the unstable earth from falling into the canal.



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HAPPY NEW YEAR. TO YOU!

With our hearts full of gratitude for the liberal patronage you have given us during the past year; with a consciousness of having given you our best in merchandise and in service, we usher out the old year with pleasant memories of the year's transactions.

We welcome the New Year and extend to you our best wishes for a good year all the way through.

If providing a trading place stocked with high-class merchandise where all your necessities can be bought at one straight legitimate price; a store where you are placed on an equal footing with every other purchaser; a store where the best of service and courteous treatment prevails every business day in the year, will contribute in any way to your success and happiness, WE'LL DO IT.

Every energy we possess will be used to make your dealings with us both pleasant and profitable. It is our aim to elevate the standard of modern retailing by using strictly honorable methods in conducting our business and by selling nothing but Merchandise of QUALITY.

We sell Hart Schaffner & Marx fine Suits and Overcoats, the best clothes Men; Palmer Coat Suits and Cloaks for Ladies and Misses.

King Quality Shoes for Men, Queen Quality Shoes for Women.

All of our different lines are in harmony with these famous makes.

Take no notice of the unlucky thirteen, but take us into your confidence and we'll trade together to our mutual good and we'll make 1913 a happy and a profitable year.

E. P. BARNES & BRO
Beaver Dam, Kentucky.

THEIR NEW DOCTOR

Excitement in Mayville When Old Physician Is Supplanted by Young Man.

By MILDRED CAROLINE GOODRIDGE.

There was great excitement in the social circles of Mayville when the successor to the practice of old Dr. Cyrus Dall arrived. For forty years the latter had been the chosen physician of the town. When he had sold his practice to Dr. Brian Eversley, a young, handsome and wealthy member of the profession, all Mayville was agog, and speculation and gossip held the various social coteries in a kind of pleasant thrall.

The young doctor had purchased The Oaks, a beautiful estate near the edge of the village. A maiden sister was to be his housekeeper. When a new automobile and some wonderful house furnishings arrived, Miss Cyrille Rushton, aged thirty, but passing for twenty-two, as the real leader of the real social set of Mayville, was said to brighten up at a chance to once more angle for a husband. When it was further announced that the young physician was philanthropically inclined, Miss Breda Dorman, president of the Ladies' Aid society, was in transports of anticipation and delight.

The young doctor arrived, and he was not a disappointment. He was something more than handsome—earnest, affable and intellectual. He was pleased at the gracious attentions of Miss Rushton, and it seemed to interest him to listen to the ceaseless chatter of Miss Dorman. High society shrugged its shoulders at his "free dispensary" ideas for the benefit of the poorer classes living over on the flats. Still, an exhibition of his skill in their own service caused him to be received as a fit successor to the old practitioner, Doctor Dall.

The Ladies' Aid society held weekly meetings in an old store, which had been neatly fitted up for them. A Mrs. Fulton lived in apartments be-



"Miss Lane!" He Exclaimed in Wonderment.

hind, and kept watch and ward over the place. Miss Rushton had recently joined the circle, and Miss Dorman had never been so active in her supervisory duties. The society clothed the ragged, fed the poor and had done some free nursing—Miss Dorman very little, however. She acted as the ornament of the group. As to the haughty Miss Rushton, all she pretended to do was to donate the raw material for the really industrious ones of the club to sew into garments.

One of these latter was Nettie Lane, who sat in a corner of the room now, engrossed in the task of making four tiny night robes. The rest of the group were chattering and gossiping. Whenever Doctor Eversley's name was mentioned, Nettie's eyes brightened with interest. It was mentioned frequently.

The way Cyrille Rushton has set her cap for the doctor is simply brazen," observed Sarah Bates, who had graduated into old maidenhood several years ago.

"Not half as bold as Breda's sly pass way," broke in cynical, wasp-tongued Selma Marton. "She pretended to have neuralgia, just to get the doctor's attention."

Plain, quiet Nettie smiled to herself. She was happy in knowing that the doctor had made quite a friend and confidant of her. Miss Eversley had taken a decided fancy to her. Nettie was, in fact, very close to the doctor; something in their natures harmonized. Miss Eversley had seen through the feigned illness of several young ladies who had called for her brother's professional care. She had laughed over these plausible subterfuges with Nettie.

If anybody had told Nettie that these ripening friendships indicated a chance to capture the handsome young physician, she would have been overwhelmed with confusion. Such an idea had never entered her sensible little head. For all that, she knew she had never met a man whose kindly human spirit had so awakened respect and admiration in her pure, gentle soul.

"And what do you say of all this bubble, our little busy Dorcas," challenged Miss Bates, noticing the unobtrusive Nettie.

"I only know that Doctor Eversley

is a very splendid man," replied Nettie softly. "Why, I am making these little trifles for a child who belongs to a family that the doctor has practically taken charge of at his own expense. He is a good, good man."

Nettie grew so enthusiastic that she flushed consciously. Miss Bates gave her a keen look and whispered to Miss Morton.

"It can't be possible that little nobody has ideas—"

"About the doctor," said Miss Morton. "Oh, ridiculous."

Nettie finished her work somewhat later and went home. Miss Rushton came in, then the lady president, and then a messenger arrived. He brought a note from Doctor Eversley. It was addressed to the society. A contagious sickness had broken out in a poor family without means or friends. Could the society appoint some one to give half a day for a week to day nursing for two little children in the family?

There was dead silence at the word "contagious." Miss Rushton had an urgent engagement. Miss Dorman talked of "volunteers." The group gradually broke up and the doctor's note received no reply.

That afternoon Doctor Eversley's automobile stopped in front of the poor home where his services were so sorely needed. He was a trifle disappointed at receiving no recognition of his message, and had decided to enlist the sympathies of his sister. His knock brought a neat figure wearing nurse cap and apron to the door.

"Miss Lane!" he exclaimed in wonderment.

"Yes, it is I," Nettie smiled back. "A neighbor told me of this case, and I have so wished to see if I have the patience and skill to act the nurse."

"You are an angel," said Doctor Eversley with heightened color as he entered the sick room.

Never had a poor family such royal donations as those received by the one now under the care of Doctor Eversley as physician and Nettie Lane as nurse. Miss Rushton sent delicacies from her table every morning. The Ladies' Aid society invested all its surplus funds in sheets, pillow cases, comforters, an invalid chair and clothing.

That dread word "contagious" made greetings on the street quite few and far between for the doctor. His sister, however, was visited daily by the anxious young ladies, hoping the dear doctor was not overworking himself, that the dreadful disease would not spread and eager to learn the real sentiments of the Eversleys as to "poor Miss Lane, who was just cut out for a nurse."

When the truth got out that the contagious feature of the case did not extend beyond light measles, Miss Rushton bit her lip and Miss Dorman denounced Nettie as a schemer.

"This is one of the great pleasures of a physician's life," said Doctor Eversley, as he and Nettie walked away from the home where they had taken the part of true ministering angels.

Nettie fully understood him. They had found the poor home filled with squalor, illness and suffering. They had left it supplied with the comforts of life and the inmates happy and hopeful.

There came a day when Miss Rushton took a sudden journey to relatives, and Miss Dorman resigned from the Ladies' Aid society. Two lines in the weekly announced an important engagement.

"You see, my brother is a very practical young man," was the way Miss Eversley explained the situation. "He thinks, as I do, that a good nurse makes a good doctor's wife."

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

PASSING OF SUNDAY SUPPER

Chafing Dish Messes Now Seem Largely to Comprise the Sabbath Evening Repast.

Time was when the Sunday night supper was of even more vital importance than the midday dinner, especially in those towns and villages where strict religious principles prohibited cooking on the Sabbath.

It was not considered wrong to mix a pan of biscuits the night before and bake them for supper, so that these hot, puffy features of the meal, with honey or some of mother's quince preserves or canned cherries, were looked forward to with joyous anticipation.

As time passed, the stringent line relaxed as far as cooking for supper was concerned, and, in addition to cold salads, there would always be some hot dish, such as the real old-fashioned hash or scrambled eggs, with creamed potatoes.

City life has changed all this. Even the suburbanite who apes city ways has the mahogany table cleared, the doilies used in place of the regulation dinner cloth, and the chafing dish placed in front of the hostess, the ingredients at hand, and the lamp trimmed and burning. From this she turns out creamed chicken and ham, deviled sardines, mutton ragout and other "messes"—her grandmother would call them, as she waxes remissent on the honey and hot biscuit era.

Wont Hurt Bill.

A certain Indianapolis Sunday school, which is conducting a recruiting campaign by modern advertising methods, through a publicity committee, has received a suggestion for an appeal, to be posted abroad. It reads:

"Hello, Bill. Come, let us save your soul. It can't hurt you, and it will help us. Be a good fellow!"

The committee has the suggestion under advisement.

HARD TO SEE THE FUTURE GOETH

German Bookseller, Compelled to Praise, Relieves Himself of a Truism Most People Will Indorse.

Many visitors to Rome will remember the German bookstore on the Piazza di Spagna, kept by Herr S—, of whom a story is told which throws a backward light upon the apparently troublesome activities, as a boy, of a distinguished American novelist.

Herr S—, who had been established in Rome as a bookseller almost a lifetime, once met in his store another elderly gentleman, who said:

"Isn't it fine Mr. S—, about Frank Crawford?"

"Fine about Frank Crawford? Vot you mean?"

"Why, about his book—a great success. Haven't you heard? Haven't you read it?"

"Read his book? No. Frank Crawford ride a book? Impossible!"

"O, yes; no doubt of it. Giuseppe"—calling a salesman—"let me have a copy of 'Mr. Isaacs,' please."

When the volume was brought to the incredulous bookseller he held it at arms' length, looking at it curiously as he turned it from side to side and from end to end; then he cautiously examined the title page, with its "—th edition," which he greeted with a guttural "Huh!"

Next he turned to the last page and read the concluding sentence with another grunt of astonishment.

Then he dipped into the volume in two or three places, and finally, satisfied that he was not being deceived, handed back the book to Giuseppe without looking at him, and said:

"Vell, vell! dot brooves dot you must neffer trown a poy."—The Century.

HIS APOLOGY DOUBLE EDGED

California Statesman, Compelled to Withdraw Words, Contrived to Leave Sting Behind Retraction.

During the session of the California state legislature in the winter of 1863-4 a bill was introduced in the house repealing so much of an existing law as prohibited a negro from testifying in either civil or criminal cases pending against a white person. Hon. J. W. Owen of Santa Clara county was advocating the bill, and during the course of his remarks he said: "Mr. Speaker, in the county which I have the honor to represent there resides a negro barber, who, in point of natural ability or acquired culture, is the peer of more than half the members of this house." Instantly a dozen of the so-called "chivalry" were on their feet, demanding that the insulting and unparliamentary language be taken down and the orator be punished for its use. The speaker so ordered; and in the midst of the confusion which ensued a motion to adjourn prevailed. The following day the subject was called up under the head of unfinished business and Mr. Owen made the following characteristic "apology": "Mr. Speaker, yesterday in the heat of debate, I used words which the opponents of the measure under consideration claim to have been unparliamentary and an insult to the intelligence of the members of this house. It was not my purpose offend any one, and I hereby withdraw the objectionable words used, and most humbly apologize to any of all of my colleague who feel aggrieved by their utterance; but as to the I stated, God Almighty alone is responsible for it."

Natural Mistake.

Ysaye, the violinist, is a shy, quiet man, except when ruffled or annoyed, and then he becomes sharp of tongue. He was playing at a private house, and an elderly lady, passionate lover of music, drew closer and closer to him as he continued to play. She was so interested reading the score that finally her head almost touched his.

Ysaye, who had been growing grayer every moment, suddenly ceased playing, and pulling out his handkerchief, seized the amateur musician by the nose. The lady was furious, her fury was not diminished by the violinist said:

"I beg your pardon, but your was so close to my face that I thought it was my own!"

John Marshall.

John Marshall was not the chief justice of the Supreme court of the United States. That honor belongs to John Jay of New York. It is not at all strange that the title of priority should be associated with the great Virginian. Marshall was far the greatest of the Supreme court judges. He may well be called the "interpreter of the Constitution," for his memorable decisions establishing the constructions that have not since been departed from. Marshall was on the Supreme bench from 1801 to 1835 and during those 34 years laid the foundation that permitted stand while the government endures. In American constitutional history no name is above Marshall's.

For Idle Women.

A school for huntresses has been established near Paris, for the cure of idle women who have this time unusually heavy on their minds. Clay pigeons and other target birds are thrown into the air from machines, and during the week beasts are set up throughout the woods. Some unkind persons remark that in aiming at the beasts the earth the women marksmen are likely to hit the birds of the air so long as they don't hit one it will be all right.

blood. The law prescribes a penalty for murder. It should have been exacted."

I maintained that it was every man's duty to defend his home. We were divided half and half.

"I don't believe the taking of life is ever justified," put in Cranborne, our Socialist boarder. "Jetley was the victim of his environment. How many of us would not have done the same? Besides, did you fellows ever stop to think that he may have had a good reason for killing those men?"

"You're a sentimentalist," sneered one. "Who cares for a murderer who has been sentenced to a life term?"

"Nobody may have cared. His

Lord, Cranborne, do you suppose I cared what happened to him? What happened to her? You see criminals as though they were the same as the rest of the people. Why, society is made up of them. Kill the man and you make the world better than it is. Theories which don't act.

I gave a look at Jetley who was sitting at the station table. The papers were open on the 2:42. I saw a mob of sight-

ing him," said Cran-

born. "They'll catch him. The mob always does."

"Let's go and see if we can't get a look at Jetley. He's a ball star. I see a bro-

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TALKING SPOILED HIS TRIP

Passenger Beating His Way Was All Right Until He Himself Gave the Whole Snap Away.

Jack Grace, the veteran boxer and globe trotter, likes to tell stories about himself and retails one where-in Honolulu proves to have offered him a welcome unaware.

"I had been stopping in Honolulu with the Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures and decided that I wanted to go to Yokohama. I knew the chief engineer on the Manchuria, which was due in port in a couple of days, and I thought I would save \$200 fare by riding with him.

"When the ship came into port he told me that I could have the second engineer's cabin.

"Stay inside a couple of days and then come out and mix with the passengers. There are about 300 on board," he told me, "and I do not think you will have any trouble."

"I followed his instructions, and after the second day I came out from hiding. We were within a few days of Japan, and I was regaling a bunch in the smoking room with some stories when a company checker looked at me closely and asked:

"Say, who are you?"

"I did not know him, so proceeded to tell of my experiences, and relate what a good friend I had in the chief engineer. Riding the rods is hard work, I told him, but traveling first cabin on these transpacific liners is a pipe.

"The checker left without explaining his official position, but I noticed about three hours afterward that the ship slowed down. I also saw that the Mongolia, a sister ship on the same line, was passing us and also getting ready to stop. Well, they only gave me time to grab up my press book, that other shirt and an old pair of boxing gloves I was carrying, when they transferred me to the other ship.

"Going back? Say, did you ever holystone a deck?"

TELLING DISTANCE BY SOUND

Modern Science Has Brought It to Extremity That Is Easily Susceptible of Proof.

There is an old saying that if you can count five between the flash and thunder you are safe. Modern science tells us that if you can see the flash at all you are safe, because if it struck you you would have no time to see it. The speed of lightning is about 180 times that of sight.

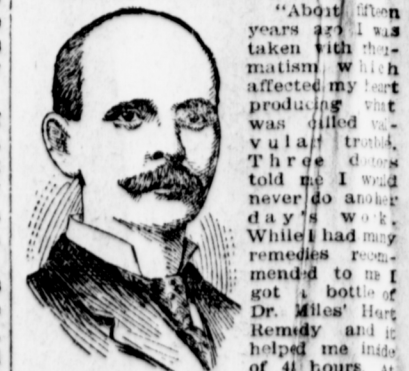
The old idea was that if you could count five the storm was a mile away, which was considered a safe distance. Sound travels at the rate of 1,142 feet a second, or about a mile in five seconds. In order to count seconds accurately many photographers start by saying to themselves: "No one thousand, one one thousand, two one thousand, three one thousand," etc. This gives about the right space between each count of one, two, three, etc., if you stop at the number of seconds you want to time. With a little practice with a watch beside you this is accurate up to half a minute or more.

If you hear a steam whistle blowing and note the instant it stops you can count the seconds until you lose the sound, and by allowing a fifth of a mile for each second you can judge the distance. The same is true of guns, or an explosion, or even of hammering or any loud sounds.

The awful list of injuries on a Fourth of July staggers humanity. So, too, against it, however, is the wonderful healing, by Bucklen's Arnica Salve, of thousands, who suffered from burns, cuts, bruises, bullet wounds or explosions. Its quick healer of boils, ulcers, eczema, sore lips or pils. See at all druggists.

A Prominent New York Politician Near Death

Hon. R. N. Lansing, of Rochester, N. Y., Six Times a Member of the Assembly, Tells of Narrow Escape.



"About fifteen years ago I was taken with rheumatism, which affected my heart producing what was called valvular trouble. Three doctors told me I would never do another day's work. While I had many remedies recommended to me I got a bottle of Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy and it helped me in less than 48 hours. At the end of the week I called on my doctor and asked him to examine me. He said I was better than he ever expected to see me and asked if I was taking his medicine. When I told him I was not, but was taking Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy, he said, 'Thank the Lord for Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy.' I continued to take it, and while I realized my heart was damaged and could not expect a permanent cure, for fifteen years I worked every day, notwithstanding I had been told I would never work again. In July, 1911, I was taken with rheumatism again, and I went to my heart as before. I got a bad that one of the Albany papers wrote up my life and said I could not live but a few hours. I again took Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy with very satisfactory results, and have not missed a day at business since the legislature since January. I feel that Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy has saved my life and cannot recommend it too highly."

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy is sold and guaranteed by all druggists. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

STILL BELIEVE IN SORCERY

Dupes Fill Coffers of the "Black Art" to Overflowing Even in These Enlightened Days.

What, after all, do the members of this submerged guild really supply to the hardy adventurers who seek them out? In its broadest outlines, for tune-telling is probably always the same. The best that can be offered to youthful eagerness is a legacy—a journey—a letter. The most precious intelligence that an older woman can receive concerns the good fortune of her husband or her child. For it should not be supposed that the clientele of any sorceress is made up entirely of lovesick maidens. Stout, elderly women with large commonplace families and individual outlooks that cannot possibly hold any hint of romance appear to find the universal pastime quite as congenial.

Habitual patrons of the art do, however, fall into several classes, as their own statements reveal. One is the orderly, unimaginative, but by no means unintelligent type who considers it prudent to invest \$5 yearly or half-yearly in a budget of comprehensive practical advice from an expert in prophecy—somewhat as she, at regular intervals, engages a seamanstress and visits a dentist. She reserves the right, of course, to discredit, even to flout the advice after she has received it, as she would the diagnosis of a physician who has not inspired confidence; but in general it gives her a sense of security and administrative competence to have the next six months, for instance, plotted out in advance. If she pays the considerable fee that has been mentioned, she ought, of course, to get a fairly entertaining return, and if she is thrifty she should see that she gets a little astrology thrown in. Apart from the sheer glamour of the stary science, it is found that it greatly flatters the sense of personal importance to learn the bearing of the planetary course upon one's individual affairs, and to discover how constant and how intimate this mysterious influence is—Harper's Weekly.

OPENED WAY TO FREEDOM

Ingenuity of Prisoners in Effort to Escape Awakened the Admiration of Their Jailer.

Amongst the prisoners in the French convict settlement of New Caledonia were two marine engineers who not long ago received a pardon—strange as it may seem—for making a daring and ingenious attempt to escape.

Living together in the same hut these men were engaged for years digging a secret tunnel from their hut to the beach. At the end of the tunnel they hollowed out a chamber, which, with pieces of driftwood and little bits of steel and iron smuggled into the hut, they fashioned a boat, the metal being at first used to make tools and afterwards to form bolts and rivets.

Then with infinite pains they built an engine to propel the boat, and after laboring mightily for seven years they completed their task.

Everything was ready except the provisioning of the vessel, when they were betrayed by a fellow-convict to whom they had confided their plan. But so impressed was the French commandant, by their marvelous energy, skill, and patience that he managed after a year to obtain a pardon for them.

Russian Gold.

The Russian empire, including Siberia, was fifth in rank in the world as a producer of gold in 1911, according to the United States geological survey. The output is stated as \$24,865,000, which is, however, a decrease of more than ten million dollars compared with the figures for 1910. This decrease is due mainly to the shortage of water in 1911 in the placer workings in Siberia. The Russian production of gold has been generally increasing and a vast placer gold field undoubtedly awaits development in north Siberia, although this development may be delayed. The value of all gold produced in the United States in 1912 to the end of 1911 is \$3,358,463,500; the value of gold mined in 1912 is \$1,629,972,000.

Shall Iceland Drink

To drink or not to drink the question now provokes discussion in althing, the parliament of Iceland, at its session in Reykjavik, the capital. The new Denmark is preparing to vote which is a part of his possession in the island there is a river which has been in force since the beginning of this year international use of alcoholic drinks and under the severest penalties is asked what is to be done banquet is tendered to the Will they fill the glasses or leave them empty? What shall when the king of Denmark take his midnight rouse?

Smallest Republic in World

The smallest republic is not, as usually supposed, the minute island Tavorara, about one-half mile off the coast of Sardinia. This island is only one-fifth mile wide, and its population numbers but fifty. In 1836 Tavorara was granted independence by Carl Albert, and Barteleoni assumed the title under the name of Paul I. In May, 1882. In 1886 the proclaimed the republic, according to their constitution, and is elected every ten years.

THE RIGHT START.

Someone has said that the way we start the New Year will in a measure be the way we will spend it. Believing that there is probably some truth in this statement, we want to urge on you a "right start." Now to make matters short, we want your business in 1913 and we believe that it will be to your interest to come our way. By doing this we are sure, beyond any doubt, that you will be starting right.

Beginning to-day, we are putting many lines in our winter stock at a big reduction. Call and see them, and remember that IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.

FAIR & CO.

THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3.

M. E. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.
No. 112 North Bound due 7:10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 114 North Bound due 3:40 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 116 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 118 South Bound due 1:46 p. m. daily except Sunday.
H. E. MISCHKE Agt.

J. S. Carson pays cash for furs. Adv.

Miss Iva Nall is visiting her mother, Mrs. Joseph N. Cain, of Smiths Grove, Ky.

Miss Marie Hardwick, of Owensboro, was the guest of Miss Zella Nall this week.

Mr. J. E. Davidson was a pleasant caller at The Republican office Tuesday.

Ray Rosenblatt of Harrodsburg, visiting her brother, Mr. Nathan Rosenblatt.

F. L. Sanderson, of Harrodsburg, was a pleasant caller at The Republican office Wednesday.

Alvin Rowe, cashier of the Farmers' Union, Centertown, was a pleasant caller at the office Tuesday.

Mr. Ireland Harrison and Mr. Martin, of Chicago, visited friends here last week, returning Tuesday.

Miss Margaret Joiner has accepted a position as teacher of the second grade in the Madisonville graded school.

Misses Joiner entertained several of their friends Friday evening for their visitor Miss Hart, of Madisonville.

That mysterious bird, the stock, left a fine boy at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Van Chubb, route 3, as a new year gift.

Prof. Arthur Kirk of Rockport, Ky., is the guest of his father and other relatives during the holidays.—Hartsville Argonaut.

Mr. Will Hinton, who has been living in Mr. James Ford's farm on Route 1, near for several years, has moved to Mr. S. A. Brachman's farm on route 1.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Tinsley will return today from Owensboro, where Mr. Tinsley attended the district meeting of the American Society of Equity.

Misses Emily May and Lella Mayan, who are attending school at Bowling Green, spent their Christmas vacation with their sister, Mrs. A. E. Ellis.

Judges R. R. Wedding, city, and Mr. W. D. Landers, of Harrodsburg, Ark., who is visiting the former, were pleasant callers at The Republican office Tuesday.

Misses Emma Mason, Mary Smith, Annie Cooper and Messrs. Russell Cooper and Edwin Mason of Harrodsburg attended the musical recital at the Opera House Monday evening.

Among those from a distance who attended the funeral of Mr. James Sullenger last week were Messrs. James Whittehill, of Bowling Green, George and Paul Sullenger, of Erin, Tenn.

The stock visited Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Chubb, of Harrodsburg, recently and left them a fine boy. Mother and child doing well and Sherman Quins Albert B. is the finest boy in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Shultz, Misses Mae Bir, Nellie Bir, Clara Loyd, Grace Williams, Daisie Taylor and Mr. Ernest Taylor, of Brown Dam attended the musical recital at the Opera house Monday evening.

At a recent meeting of the Centertown lodge of Oddfellows the following officers were elected: Noble Grant—Orville L. Ross, Vice Grand—Alvin Tichenor, Secretary—O. M. Bishop, Treasurer—Alvin Rowe.

Rev. Alexander Royer will begin a protracted meeting at the Methodist church in Centertown, Ky., on the first Sunday in January 1913. Rev. Royer will be assisted by Rev. Charles Lear of Madisonville.

Supt. of County Schools Henry Leach has received \$6.05 for pay of the county teachers for their fourth month's work, and asks us to announce that all Ohio county teachers can get their money by coming to his office Saturday.

Miss Mary Marks delightfully entertained Friday afternoon for Miss Hart, of Madisonville, who was the guest of the Misses Joiner. These pleasant owners Misses Hart, Mary Joiner, Margaret Joiner, Mable Jasper, Hezlie Riley, Alice Krown, Lela Maegan, Beryl May Maegan, Hattie Glenn, Tiny Yeiser, and Mrs. J. Noy Foster.

Mr. C. H. Lynn, formerly of this place, who has been living in Harrodsburg for some time, has moved his family back to Harrodsburg and will be at home with their friends in their new home on corner of Railroad and Mass Ave. Mr. Lynn and family have many friends who are glad to welcome them back home.—Harrodsburg Bee.

Profits Most To Eliminate Middle Profits on Produce.

New York, Dec. 27.—Apples, fresh eggs and country butter direct from the farm to the housewife by parcels post to reach 500,000 homes in New York and its environs—this is the newest plan, announced today, by Mrs. Julia Heath, president of the National Housewives' League. Mrs. Heath says her plan will become operative, to some extent, January 1, when the mails are opened to parcels post packages.

Mrs. Heath's plan to eliminate the middleman involves the creation of a registry committee. Already this committee has begun its preliminary work of listing all farmers within the fifty-mile zone.

The rolls will be opened to all housekeepers who wish to avail themselves of an opportunity to obtain fresh produce at small cost. The league will work in harmony with the State Granges.

The resultant economy, Mrs. Heath believes, will be dual, inasmuch as the farmers will receive more for their produce than they now receive from dealers, while the consumers will get fresh food at lower prices than those now charged. The plan will be extended, Mrs. Heath said, to include vegetables in season.

Similar registry bureaus will be open Wednesday in the principal cities of the country, Mrs. Heath declared.

Onions Called Panacea.

Chicago, Dec. 25.—The use of plenty of onions will drive, among other things, contagious disease out of any city, Dr. Mary Walker, who is visiting with Chicago friends, tonight declared. Here are her directions for the use of onions:

But plenty of them, stewed, boiled, fried or raw.

Keep the fumes of onions continually permeating the atmosphere.

Spread onions in the alleys, on the lawn and any other place where it might appear they would do good.

Dr. Walker said onions were particularly effective against smallpox. The use of the vegetable in two cities at least, has proven her contention to be correct, she said.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is a reliable remedy, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Catarrh Cure for constipation.

Union Services Next Week.

There will be a week of union services in Harrodsburg, among the different churches and membership, beginning next Monday night. There will be short sermons, followed by short talks by any one who may care to speak. There will be good singing at each service and it is expected that Christian people of all denominations will take an active part

Getting the Future Meal.

Scientists declare they soon will be able to extract food directly from the atmosphere.—(News item.)

All circulatory atmosphere is packed and jammed with food.

But means for its extraction are, at present, wanting, crude.

Potatoes haunt the autumn air, and become an agony breeze.

Are onions, though invisible, and, quite unseen, there's cheese.

The pancakes in the azure floats, and maple syrup, too.

While from the ether steaks may fall as gently as the dew.

When science has contrived the way, reach forth with either hand.

And from low-lying strata pluck "soft-boiled, and eke "ham and."

The future rain will be of tea, or coffee clear and hot.

And heaven drop, of cake and pie, the kinds that hit the spot.

Flying Men Fall.

Notions to stomach, liver and kidney troubles just like other people, with like results in loss of appetite, backache, nervousness, headache, and dazed, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that as T. D. Peabody, Henry, Tenn., proved. "Six bottles of Electric Bitters," he writes, "did more to give me new strength and good appetite than all other stomach remedies I used." So they help everybody. Its folly to suffer when this great remedy will help you from the first dose. Try it. Only 20 cents at all druggists.

List of Claims Allowed By The Fiscal Court.

Commonwealth of Kentucky, Ohio County Fiscal Court, October term, 1912. I, W. S. Tinsley, Clerk of the County Court for the County and State aforesaid, do certify that the following is complete list of the Election officers, serving at the regular November Election, 1912, whose claims for service was allowed at this term of Court, together with the amount paid each.

Prep. (Amt.)
Brown, William 1 \$2.00
Callins, R. T. 1 2.00
Combs, Leslie 1 2.00
Leach, L. C. 1 2.00
Bean, Marylin 1 2.00
Morton, Otto C. 2 2.00
Morris, T. S. 2 2.00
Mortimer, C. E. 2 2.00
Carson, O. H. 3 2.00
Mazel, T. H. 3 2.00
Humphrey, W. H. 3 2.00
Parks, W. Q. 3 2.00
Baker, Theo 4 2.00

Ready to Grind Corn.

I have just received a new corn mill and am now prepared to do your grinding. Give me a call.

JEFF WATTERSON, the Blacksmith, Harrodsburg, Ky.

Men's Hats

IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES \$1.00 to \$5.00

ROSENBLATT'S

Hartford College

Offers splendid opportunities to the young man or woman contemplating entering school. MID-WINTER TERM begins

January 20, 1913.

New classes will be organized for those desiring High School work. Tuition FREE to all holding county diplomas. A strong normal class will begin the work at that time. Our students have been very successful in securing certificates and are giving splendid satisfaction as teachers. If you wish to raise the grade of your certificate and fit yourself to do better work as a teacher, join this Teachers' Training Class. For further information, address

H. E. BROWN, Pres. A. E. ELLIS, V. Pres.

Reidrow, W. H. 4	3.00	Rhoads, J. P. 21	2.00
Bean, C. W. 4	2.00	Cough Mark 21	2.00
Mitchell, J. E. 4	2.00	Dowell, Rufus 21	2.00
Helson, John H. 5	4.00	Shantzer, A. 21	2.00
Muffitt, J. W. 5	4.00	Godsey, D. H. 21	2.00
Miller, L. P. 5	2.00	Patterson, M. S. 21	2.00
Fuqua, T. A. 5	2.00	Kelth, W. H. 21	2.00
Martin, G. W. 6	3.00	Cooksey, J. O. 21	2.00
Porter, G. W. 6	3.00	White, N. B. 21	2.00
Amos, C. P. 5	2.00	Graves, B. F. 21	2.00
Taylor, Warren 6	2.00	Richardson, B. E. 21	2.00
Moore, J. L. 7	4.00	Magun, O. C. 21	2.00
Hill, H. E. 7	4.00	Blair, W. P. 21	2.00
Bennett, W. P. 7	2.00	Davis, J. H. 21	2.00
Taylor, H. L. 7	2.00	Taylor, R. L. 21	2.00
Maddox, D. L. 8	4.00	Bardgett, D. B. 21	2.00
Austin, Adelle 8	4.00	Messy, J. L. 21	2.00
Williams, A. T. 8	2.00	Higgs, W. A. 21	2.00
Woodman, E. C. 8	2.00	Owen, Roy 21	2.00
Hunley, Porter 9	4.00	Heflin, W. M. 21	2.00
Clark, J. L. 9	4.00	Porter, A. C. 21	2.00
Maddox, W. H. 9	2.00	Williams, M. J. 21	2.00
Jackson, John T. 9	2.00	Eberly, J. O. 21	2.00
Finley, E. B. 10	4.00	Wood, P. L. 21	2.00
Ranney, C. W. 10	4.00	Kimbley, M. F. 21	2.00
Rhagley, Marion 10	2.00	Poland, Esq. Grace Per-diem, Fiscal Court 15.00	
Langford, W. I. 10	2.00	Patton, Esq. J. L. Per-diem, Fiscal Court 15.00	
Miller, W. P. 11	4.00	Riley, Dr. A. B. Examination & C. 5.00	
Gary, V. C. 11	2.00	Reidrow, Mark, Int. & Prin. F. C. Ord. 48, Loan 114.00	
Boyd, B. L. 11	2.00	Sandest Chemical Co. Disinfectant at Jail 13.25	
Stewart, Joe 11	2.00	Short, John W. & Co., Burial Pauper Children 1.00	
Ridgway, Joe P. 12	4.00	Sanders, Esq. Thomas, Per-diem, Fiscal Court 15.00	
Apchison, E. G. 12	2.00	Scott, Esq. O. E. Per-diem, Fiscal Court 15.00	
Likens, R. P. 12	2.00	Taylor, Dr. J. W. Examination etc. 5.00	
Osway, H. C. 12	2.00	Tinsley, W. S., C. O. C. C. Per-diem, Fiscal Court, Clerk 13.00	
Oldham, E. D. 13	2.00	A copy attest	
Reid, D. B. 13	2.00	W. S. TINSLEY,	
Baker, Richard 13	2.00	Clerk Ohio County Court.	
Williams, K. V. 13	2.00		
Thomas, W. P. 14	2.00		
Rummage, H. L. 14	2.00		
Austin, W. H. 14	2.00		
Carter, E. M. 14	2.00		
Yocum, Robert 15	3.00		
Thompson, Andrew 15	3.00		
Tichenor, S. J. 15	2.00		
Beck, R. P. 15	2.00		
Bishop, J. M. 16	3.00		
Ross, A. 16	2.00		
Chapman, A. F. 16	2.00		
Boyd, J. M. 16	2.00		
Morton, Sam 17	2.00		
Overshott, L. B. 17	2.00		
France, Alonzo 17	2.00		
Idlehart, Clinton 17	2.00		
Mitchell, E. 18	2.00		
Latham, E. W. 18	2.00		
Magdew, V. A. 18	2.00		
Harper, J. L. 18	2.00		
Shapiro, A. 19	2.00		
Roberts, J. H. 19	2.00		
Quisenberry, A. 19	2.00		
J. M. Latham 19	2.00		
Phillips, S. L. 19	2.00		
McCarthy, A. E. 19	2.00		
Phillips, J. P. 19	2.00		

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WILBUR R. SMITH BUSINESS COLLECT
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TYPEWRITING
TELEGRAPH
Inc. and Successors, Commercial College Ky. University
and banking business, also years educating young men and women for success in "Real Estate"
address **WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.**

Children Cry for Fletcher's
CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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We will GUARANTEE you a position if you write us real soon. We need many more students at once to supply the enormous demand for our graduates. As soon as we get the required number of students this offer will be withdrawn. So write at once for particulars.

Dr. Bryant Stratton
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ESTABLISHED 1864 LOUISVILLE, KY.

SEEDS
Buckbee's "Full of Life" Northern Grower Pedigreed Seeds have a reputation of 35 years of successful seed growing behind them. It pays to plant the best.

Seasonable Specialties—
BEANS
Earliest Red Valentine . . . \$1.50 Bushel
Refuge—Extra Early . . . \$2.25 Bushel
New Stringless Green Pod . . . \$1.75 Bushel
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WHAT THE YOUNG BOYS ARE DOING

Rapid Strides Made by Kentucky Corn Club Workers.

BETTER THAN THEIR FATHERS?

Increased Yields as Shown in the Exhibition at Louisville Demonstrate the Manner in Which Younger Generation is Advancing.

During the months of November and December the county papers all over the state were full of glowing accounts of the Boys' Corn shows. Probably nothing that the boys have done in years has created such a widespread interest as these same clubs. The large cities of the state had not been affected by this enthusiasm until the Kentucky Boys' Corn club held its exhibit at the armory in Louisville in connection with the Child's Welfare exhibit, Nov. 21 to 30.

One hundred boys from the various counties that had corn clubs this season sent ten ears each for the city people to see what was being done. Not only the public, but the great daily newspapers grew very much interested. A number of editorials appeared during the ten days of the exhibit, and almost daily a picture of some successful corn grower appeared. This display contained five varieties of corn.

As the visitors to the exhibit asked questions or read carefully the labels that were pinned beneath each display of corn they began to exclaim: "There must be some mistake in this. We never raised that much corn on the farm when I was a boy," or, "Why, those yields are twice or three times the amount of a first class crop of corn in that neck of the woods!" Bankers and grain men looked at the statement of yields, scratched their heads and began to figure on what such crops would do for the finances of the state. Mothers and educators smiled and wondered how much mischief had failed to materialize because the boys were out in the sunshine cultivating and thinking of the crops they were growing.

It did seem a great pity that more of the boys who had entered their corn



CORN IS KING.

In the exhibit could not have seen the admiring crowds that stopped, talked and exclaimed over the splendid work they had done. It is a work that is destined to revolutionize our boys and perhaps at the same time revolutionize their fathers and elder brothers. One fond father whose son had a yield of 103 bushels to the acre remarked: "I've got two little chaps in the Corn club in my home county. They're small, but they're all right. One is ten and the other twelve. The older boy was in the club last year and raised eighty-five bushels. This year he's got 103, and we are plannin' to get 150 bushels next year. Yes; we're goin' to use a lot of fertilizers an' do things right, because I just want to see how much they can raise on one acre. I want to see it worse than the boys do."

The man paused for a moment before he continued: "You know, they call it the Boys' Corn club. Why, I've learned more about corn in the past two years than both of my boys put together. I tell you what I'm goin' to do. I am goin' to plant just half as much land as usual in corn next spring, an' I'm goin' to try to raise just the same number of bushels. Then I'll have the rest of the land for cowpeas."

During the exhibit a number of reports came in concerning the great size of some of the crops this season. It is very probable that a great number will exceed the 100 bushel mark, which was not reached last season.

FIVE THOUSAND BOYS JOINED THE BOYS' CORN CLUBS THIS YEAR.

FOUR THOUSAND GREW AN ACRE OF CORN UNDER GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTION.

THE BOYS KNOW A GOOD THING WHEN THEY FIND IT.

THE AVERAGE YIELD OF CORN IN KENTUCKY IS TWENTY-NINE BUSHELS PER ACRE. AN INCREASE OF FIVE BUSHELS PER ACRE WOULD MEAN \$12,000,000 AT 60 CENTS PER BUSHEL.

EARTH'S BETTER DAY IS DRAWING NEAR

Pastor Russell on Fruit of the Gospel in Louisville.

The Passing of the Year Suggests the Closing of the Present Age—The Dawning of New Year Reminds Us of New Epoch Which God Has Promised—Dawning of New Era is Manifest to All, but Understood by Few.



Louisville, Ky., Dec. 29.—Pastor Russell delivered two addresses here today. Were reported from the text: "He that sat upon the Throne said, Behold, I make all things new."—Revelation, xxi, 5.

Pastor Russell declared that the passing of the year illustrated the passing of the Ages. Labor with sweat of face had culminated in harvests. Brambles, thorns and thistles had been gathered and burned. These burnings are little Gehenna fires, or fires of destruction, by which all things injurious will be destroyed. In business, the closing year is marked by taking stock, reckoning profit and loss, declaring dividends, advancing faithful servants and discharging the unsatisfactory.

The Pastor likened these matters to the closing of one Age and the opening of another. It is his opinion that we live in the lapping of the Gospel Age and the Millennium. He believes that modern inventions are foregleams of Messiah's Kingdom.

The Day of Reckoning.

God is bringing Christendom to a great day of reckoning. The Gospel of the Kingdom was preached for the purpose of gathering an Elect people to be the Bride of Christ and bear His name. (Acts xv, 14). Incidentally, a great mass of professors have associated themselves with the saints of God, but have never been begotten of the Holy Spirit. In the end of the Age, a separation must take place, and the effect will be a general time of trouble.

The Harvest of the Jewish Age pictured the closing of this Gospel Age. There "wheat" was separated from "chaff." In the Harvest of this Age, "wheat" will be separated from "tares." The wheat of the Jewish Age, or "Israelites indeed," were gathered to the garner of Divine favor, by the begetting of the Holy Spirit. The wheat of this Gospel Age will be gathered into the Heavenly garner by the First Resurrection. The chaff of the Jewish Age was burned as respects hopes and prospects. Similarly, all tares, or imitations Christians, will be destroyed in the sense of having their hopes and prospects as the Elect wiped out.

The Pastor said that Messiah will make all things new by ushering in the New Dispensation and enforcing righteousness by Divine Power. For a long time Bible students were confused on this subject. They thought that God not content with seeing suffering and distress in the present life, had prepared an eternity of torture at the hands of fireproof demons for all the non-elect.

Now, the eyes of our understanding are opening to see God's Love. Now we see that Satan, "the prince of this world," "the god of this world," is blinding all except God's Elect—blind in them in respect to God's real character and purposes. (11 Corinthians iv, 4.) He has taken advantage of human weakness, and appearing "as an angel of light," has deceived us, sometimes using ministers of Christ and college presidents as his unwitting tools.

Satan has interwoven with our theology what St. Paul styles "doctrines of demons." (1 Timothy ii, 1.) Many serve him ignorantly, "not knowing the Scriptures, nor the Power of God." Jesus declares that He will bind Satan, "that he may deceive the people no more until the thousand years" of the Kingdom be "finished."

"I Make All Things New."

The first thing that Messiah will make new will be the "Heavens"—the Church in glory. The next thing made new will be the "earth"—society reconstructed along the lines of righteousness. Evidently the Lord does not mean that there will be a new Heavens of Divine abode, or a new physical earth.

St. Peter declares that the present "earth" will be consumed by "fire." (11 Peter iii, 10.) The heat of angry passions, already engendered between the elements of society, will before long break forth in "fire," to destroy the present order of things. This strife will extend to the ecclesiastical structure, so that the present "heavens, being on fire," shall pass away. Then the Prince of Glory will establish "the New Heavens and Earth"—the new social order based on Justice and Love.

Let us remember, however, that all professing the name of Christ now stand before His judgment seat, to give account of our conduct as professed members of the Church of the First-born. Some with joy will hear, "Well done, good and faithful servant! Enter thou into the joys of thy Lord." Others will hear the Master's voice saying, Depart from Me. I cannot recognize you. In My name ye prophesied (preached), cast out devils and did marvelous works. But ye were servants of Satan and accomplished iniquitous work, even though ye called it Mine.—Matt. vii, 21-23; Luke vi, 46; xlii, 25-28.

Why Have "Nerves?"

This is the reason why women have "nerves." When thoughts begin to grow cloudy and uncertain, impulses lag and the warnings of pain and distress are sent like flying messages throughout limbs and frame, straightway, nine times in ten, a woman will lay the cause of the trouble to some defect at the point where she first felt it. Is it a headache, a backache, a sensation of irritability or twitching and uncontrollable nervousness, something must be wrong with the head or back, a woman naturally says, but all the time the real trouble is very often centered in the womanly organs. In nine cases out of ten the seat of the difficulty is here, and a woman should take rational treatment for its cure. The local disorder and inflammation of the delicate special organs of the sex should be treated steadily and systematically.

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YEAR OF DEATH IN AIR AND SEA

Sinking of Titanic Greatest Marine Tragedy.

Overthrow of Monarchy in China Is Seen and New Na- tions Form.

HISTORY-MAKING EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1912.

War between Turkey and the Balkan States.

Sinking of the "Titanic," when 1,500 souls perished.

Attempted assassination of Theodore Roosevelt.

Democratic victory in the United States and the election of Woodrow Wilson for President.

Establishing of the Chinese Republic.

Winning of the Nobel Prize for Surgical Research by Dr. Alexis Carrell, of the Rockefeller Institute.

President Taft's veto of the Tariff Bill reducing the rates on wool, cotton and iron. Also his veto of the Flammie's Free List Bill.

Canada's rejection of the Reciprocity Agreement.

The assassination of Herman Rosenthal, a New York gambler, at the instigation of Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker.

Thirty alienists died during the year, bringing the grand total up to 217.

Winning first place at the Olympic games by the American team.

Winning of seventeen world's championships by American athletes.

United States Supreme Court decisions in the Union Pacific merger and the Anthracite Coal Trust cases.

New York, December 28.—Much notable history was written in the year of 1912—events of vast importance and of world-wide interest followed each other in the quick march of the past twelve months.

The most significant of these, doubtless, was the revolt of the Balkan States against the Turkish Empire, which put a period to the Sultan's ancient supremacy in Eastern Europe. The sudden rise of the minor States which comprised the Balkan allies, is one of the marvels of the age. No less marvellous was the swift and decisive way in which they swept the Turks across the plains of Thrace and forced them back to the banks of the Dardanelles.

The fortunes of this war caused the whole world to wonder. The very map of Europe was changed from day to day. Especially has this war brought into significant power, the States of Serbia and Bulgaria, and given them an important voice in the diplomatic forum, of Europe.

The most grisly occurrence of the year, especially to America, was the sinking of the "Titanic" on April 14. The loss of this, greatest of all ocean liners, with more than 1,500 people, was the greatest marine tragedy of all time.

It was not only the multitude of victims, that made the catastrophe so overwhelming and sad, but the character and importance of many of those who sank—the appalling figure being 1,519.

In the middle of the night, while the ship was flashing with myriads of brilliant lights and the great vessel was ringing with music and laughter, the "Titanic" ran head-on into a gigantic iceberg while going at the rate of over thirty miles an hour.

Death seemed to reign in the air as well as on the water, during the year 1912.

The number of airmen who lost their lives, was unprecedented, and one American woman is numbered among the victims. Miss Quimby, who fell into the ocean from the height of a thousand feet. The year claimed thirty airmen, bringing the total of all up to 217.

The year marked some improvements in the hydroaeroplane, but on the whole, the science of flying did not progress to any material degree.

In this year of the most numerous air disasters, it is quite significant, that death should claim, by sickness, the man who invented the first practical flying craft—Wilbur Wright.

The great American inventor passed away at his home in Dayton, Ohio, and was given one of the most notable funerals in the history of the city.

In the political realm the year 1912 witnessed many remarkable things. Perhaps, the most significant was the completion of the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty in China and the formation of the Chinese Republic with Dr. Sun, a Harvard graduate as President.

In America, of course, the most important political event was the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party, and the return of the Democratic party to power after sixteen years, with Woodrow Wilson as the new President.

An interesting feature of the political movements in this country was the birth of the Progressive party, with former President Theodore Roosevelt as its god-father.

The year 1912 also witnessed the discovery of the South Pole by Capt. Roal-

Amundsen the Danish explorer.

In the field of science great progress was made, especially in surgical experiments. The Nobel prize, for the most notable achievement of the year in the latter field, was awarded to Dr. Alexis Carrell, of the Rockefeller Institute. Although Dr. Carrell is a Frenchman by birth, he has labored in America for years. He is, to all intents and purposes an American, and the work he did for which he was given the Nobel award, was performed in an American institute, created by an American philanthropist. Therefore America claims the honor.

The year 1912 has witnessed the passing of many prominent men. Among the eminent Americans who died during the year, were Rear Admiral Robley R. Evans, and Ambassador Whitelaw Reid.

The most sensational individual crime of the year, at least in America, was the assassination of Herman Rosenthal, the New York gambler, by four gunmen acting as agents of Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker. The latter and his four hired murderers are now under the sentence of death.

The circumstances surrounding this crime and the subsequent developments arising from it constituted the most earnest steps ever taken in probing municipal corruption.

The immediate result of the Becker crime was the opening of the Aldermanic investigation, which revealed the revolting details of the alliance between the police and the underworld.

Another event which stirred the heart of the Nation was the dastardly attempt to assassinate Theodore Roosevelt at Milwaukee, by John Schrank, a New York crank, who is now in an insane asylum. In the matter of legislation, perhaps the most important features were the veto of the new Democratic Congress' tariff bills, relating to wool, cotton and iron, and the farmers' free list, by President Taft, and the defeat in Canada of the reciprocity agreement.

Several important opinions were handed down by the United States Supreme Court, the chief of these being the opinion touching the Union Pacific merger. The action taken by the court resulted in the dissolving of the great railroad combination which had been effected by the late E. H. Harriman.

Another Supreme Court decision which caused much comment was in relation to the Anthracite Coal Trust. While the opinion of the court purported to be adverse to the trust, many commentators hold that it will not injure the coal interests in the east.

The year 1912 still found our neighbor on the South, Mexico, restless and disturbed by internal dissensions. Several revolutionary uprisings against the existing administration were made. One of them, led by a nephew of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, promised to develop into a formidable menace to the Madrid regime. But Diaz was captured within a few days, together with other leaders.

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Left Them to Think It Over.

The scene was the club room; the hour advanced. Serious, gloomy, cheerful, elated were the earnest faces of the talkers by turn as the arguments for and against came thick and fast.

And the subject under debate—"Do Fish Sleep?" That was all; but it was sufficient to keep them at it till a late hour of the night, while patiently waited their respective wives at home.

So fiercely waged the controversy that it burnt itself away. There came a lull; most of the debaters were played right out.

It was then that the "cheerful idiot," who had played the listener's role, chipped in. Rising from his roomy arm-chair, where he had lain unobserved, he stretched, yawned, then spoke:

"Gentlemen, the hour is late; I, for one, must hie me to my cot. Do fish sleep? I do not know. But if they don't, why river beds?"—London Answers.

Plus and Minus.

Formerly, in order to express the sign of addition, the Latin word plus (more) was abbreviated to P, which in the haste of writing often degenerated into a simple cross and was ultimately adopted as such. With regard to the sign of subtraction, we see in many books published before the eighteenth century that it was written as a small horizontal stroke beneath the letters ms. Gradually it came to be written without the letters as we use it today.—Harper's Weekly.

Work of Grecian Women.

The first women's paper in Greece was established twenty-five years ago by Mrs. Callirhoe Parren. The oldest women's organization was founded in 1873 under the name of the Ladies' society, with the object of securing employment for poor women and encouraging native industries. For several years the Greek National Council of Women has been a power in the affairs of the country, and it aims to secure equal rights for women in all departments of the government.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FISH THAT FELL UPWARD

Brilliant Colors Have Been Noted at a Depth of Three Thousand Feet.

According to Sir John Murray, one of the greatest authorities on oceanography, the bottom of the sea is a desert of pitch black darkness, penetrating cold and eternal silence, says the London Evening Standard. Worms, sea puddings and coral polyps sluggishly crawl or sway in the almost currentless depths, and only two species of fish, both of them small, with much head and little body, have been found deeper than a mile and a quarter down.

The range of fishes in the sea is as though it were divided into layers, one above the other, and no fish can live above or below his layer. Thus many of the deeper fish—three-quarters of a mile below the surface—have been found floating at the top; they had swallowed a fish as large or larger than themselves and its buoyancy had lifted them out of the strata to which they were accustomed.

The physiology of a bottom fish is almost impossible to know, because they are built to resist a tremendous pressure of water, and when this pressure is released—as when they are brought to the surface in a net—sometimes the fish has burst; the organs are crushed beyond reconstruction.

Similarly if a fish of a higher strata attacks a bottom fish in the neutral zone where both can live, and—as sometimes happens—his teeth become entangled so that he cannot let go and he is dragged into deeper water, he strangles instantly, for his breathing arrangements are of no use to him under the pressure of water in the lower strata of the sea. As a rule, however, the fish of the various depths rarely feed on those above or below them.

There have been brought to light an astonishing number of forms of fish, and especially of prawns of a brilliant red color, living in the ocean at a depth of 3,000 feet. But, astonishing as it may seem, there brilliantly colored fish and prawns, instead of being conspicuous in the water at that depth, are almost invisible when almost any other color could be easily seen.

MAKE SOMETHING OF LIFE

Not Without Reason Should Any Pass Through the Joys and Troubles of the World.

Thousands of men breathe, move and live; pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world; and none were blest by them, none could point to them as the instrument of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke, could be recalled, and so they perished—their light went out in darkness and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, O man immortal? Live for something. Do good and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name by kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of the thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as bright on the earth as the stars of heaven.—Thomas Chalmers.

Rubber Plant Oil for Umbrellas.

A vegetable oil used in making paper umbrellas in Japan is pressed out of the seeds of the rubber plant. This oil is made in the various islands famed for oil and seeds from these plants. Sandy ground is favored for the cultivation of the plant, and the oil is extracted from the seeds by presses. The yield of seeds is estimated at 20 bushels per acre. The annual production throughout Japan amounts to 350,000 bushels, from which over a gallon of oil per bushel is extracted. The oil before it is used is boiled and then cooled until it can be applied by hand to umbrellas with a piece of cloth or waste. No machinery or tools are used in applying the oil. When the oiling is complete the umbrellas are exposed in the sun for about five hours. This oil is also used in making the Japanese lanterns, artificial leather, printing ink, lacquer, varnishes, oil paper, and paints.

Modern Idealism.

Our intuitions of a goodness, a beauty, a truth, transcending anything that earth can show, our persistent devotion to ideals that actual life always disappoints, our postulates of a perfection that rebukes and shames our practice—what can these things mean save that . . . a refraction of the white light of eternity by life's dome of many-colored glass, a sequence of shadow pictures cast on the further wall of the dim cavern where we sit, our eyes . . . averted from the true light of the world?—Paul Shorey (on Plato.)

Telling Him.

A well-known Boston physician has the reputation of being exceedingly gruff, especially with those whom he thinks are trying to "beat" him. The doctor was present at a social affair the other evening when a "dead beat" whom the doctor knew of old approached. "Doctor," said the man, "what is the best thing for a cold?" "Competent medical advice," replied the physician shortly, as he turned on his heel.

The Press and the People.

The Kentucky Press Association is in session. Yesterday we welcomed it to Louisville. Today we want to say some things concerning the opportunity of the newspaper man to serve the time in which he lives, and the need for such service as he, better than any other, is in position to render.

The newspaper men of Kentucky should take themselves and their work seriously. They fill a race and discharge a function second to none in importance. Their relation to the people and the trend of the age is vital. The narrowing of the body's news is, of course, an indispensable duty; but the interpretation of the day's news in its broader aspect is a duty of greater moment, and constitutes the means by which the newspaper may become a powerful factor for enlightenment and guidance in the thought of the people.

It only needs a gathering of Kentucky editors to prove that the men back of the press in this State are men of unusual ability and thoroughness. They have the brain-power and the gifts of expression necessary to the doing of a great work. They are men of character and high purpose. We could wish they would give us more of their editorial comment upon the great issues and tendencies of the time.

If there is one thing lacking in the rural exchanges that come to our desk it is the use of the editorial columns for the education of the people. We have frequently gone over a pile of weeklies, including some dailies, with the disappointing discovery that scarcely one among the many is making in any adequate degree the opportunity for usefulness and power that this privilege of comment and interpretation affords.

Often there are no editorials. Often those that appear are devoted to some more or less frivolous or unimportant happening—they carry no real message to the reader; they lack substance and vital significance.

It is perhaps much to expect of the rural editor that he should find time amid multitudinous duties for serious thinking and writing. He has a thousand and one things to do—little things that must be done; duties seemingly trivial, but none the less essential. And yet, it will mean as much to himself as to his readers if he will endeavor to give place in his mind and in his work for the study and discussion of some of the really big problems that concern the welfare of the people.

The time in which we live is one of extraordinary interest. It is a good thing to be alive if one understands the current of affairs and can feel some part in the common movement toward better things. We need to realize that the community which we serve, however restricted, is part of a great whole, and must play its part in the greater program of national progress. There is no county in Kentucky but has its share in the shaping of national destiny; no county that may not harbor some developing mind, which, under the inspiration of the local newspaper, will reach the vision of service and become a potent factor in the affairs of the country.

The editor may think there is need in some of the latter-day proposals. He may cling to the old methods and the old payoffs. It may seem to him the salvation of the country lies in conservatism. If this be true he should say so, and say so with conviction and appealing argument. But to do this he must understand. He must know, for example, why the movement for an extension of the people's power has gained so much momentum in this country. He must see the relation our home politics holds to world politics. He must take note of the fact that the cry for larger measure of democracy is world-wide, and the existence of this phenomenon will suggest to him some underlying cause.

The every-day happenings, in this day of change and experiment, can not be interpreted without a background.

All these bigger questions have their direct and intimate relation to the lives of his readers, to the affairs of his own community. The man who gets broader vision and makes the local application is doing a splendid service, and the real joy of newspaper work, as of all other work, lies in service.

The biggest thing the newspapers of Kentucky can do for the people of Kentucky is to set them thinking. We have been cursed in Kentucky by personal politics, by the politics of the patronage-peddler and the job-seeker, by the politics of factions fighting for party control. Much of our energy and enthusiasm and fervor have been wasted upon such matters. The people have been misled into a valueless interest in these really unimportant things. They have been trained to think that politics consists in the quarrels between individuals and factions and parties for jobs and offices. We have fed them with that kind of news; we have discussed these sordid and selfish issues editorially. There has been the wrong sort of educational work.

The newspapers can lift the thoughts of their readers to a higher plane. They can stir their minds upon questions of profound concern. It is not difficult to make these bigger problems interesting to the many. As a matter of fact they are an interpretation of the life and



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Hartford, Kentucky.

heart and impulse of the people themselves. They must interest because they contribute to the security and happiness of the Republic.

Mr. Kaltenbacher, in his excellent paper before the Kentucky Press Association yesterday, noted the fact that the newspapers of this State have asserted political independence in recent years from which they derive an increasing prestige and power. They are no longer the tools of the politicians, said Mr. Kaltenbacher; instead they dictate to them. This is largely true and greatly gratifying; but the newspapers of Kentucky will pay too much attention to the small change of politics. If they will discuss the big issues they will not only force the politicians to be diligent, but they will compel a lot of them to think. We will see them discarding the old worn-out tricks and phrases that they have been parroting off on the people for years, and studying up on the new words and the new methods. Apart from the goal the newspapers can do, the fun of making some of the old stagers in politics jump around a little will be worth while.—Louisville Herald.

Mr. A. R. Taber, of Crider, Mo., had been troubled with sick headaches for about five years, when she began taking Chamberlain's Tablets. She had taken two bottles of them and they cured her. Sick headache is caused by a disordered stomach for which these tablets are especially intended. Try them, get well and stay well. Sold by all dealers.

That is the best that most of us can do. Nor can many of us afford the time for much reading, or the money to buy many books; but we can pick out one or two, or three, here and there, that will give us food for meditation and material for comment. No editor of a newspaper, whether in city or country, should be ignorant of what is being said today on the problems of labor, popular government and social reform. In every community will be found a library that probably contains some of the newest books on these questions.

Let the newspapers of the State engage in their own educational campaign. Let them tell the people about such things as the initiative and referendum and recall—why they are good, or why they are bad according to the viewpoint. Let them discuss the change in agriculture that has resulted from the introduction of power machinery on the farm, and show how this change is related to the tendency toward co-operative effort and to the increase in tenant farming. Let them deal with the suffrage question, supporting or opposing the extension of the franchise to women as they please, but showing why it is that women today are demanding the vote, what the conditions are that have developed this world-wide movement of a sex.

This is an educational work that no agency can do so well as the newspapers, and the rural press has a field for useful exploitation here that is but little developed in Kentucky. In helping the people to understand the time in which they live and the pursuit of

events which sweeps many of them by along, the newspapers will be contributing to the security and happiness of the Republic.

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